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AFRICA TODAY: ROSTER OF THE NEW NATIONS

BANNER YEAR FOR CANADA

COMMUNIST COUNTRIES' BIG COTTON IMPORTS

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE

Including FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Including FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Not only are political changes taking place in Africa, but more and more women are going into industry. Here they are seen grading tobacco in the Southern Rhodesia capital of Salisbury. (Story, page 9.)

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BANNER YEAR FOR CANADA'S FARMERS

Behind the farm success story of 1963 lay good weather, good crops, and good demand—both export and domestic.

By FRED J. ROSSITER
U.S. Agricultural Attaché
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Canada in 1963 had the best agricultural year in its history. Wheat dominated the scene and was the major factor in the alltime high agricultural output. And good weather across the country also helped farmers attain record production for hay, beef, poultry, apples, and sunflowerseed and near-record production for a number of other commodities. At the same time, excellent export markets and a strong domestic economy brought good prices for most products and an alltime record farm income.

The volume of agricultural output in Canada surpassed all previous records in 1963. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its revised index tentatively places 1963 production at 164.0 (with 1949 equaling 100). Last year's record output was 151.4.

The largest wheat sale ever made—the 230 million bushels sold to the Soviet Union—helped establish the new record for farm cash income, over 3.2 billion Canadian dollars. Prices were good for wheat, rye, rapeseed, soybeans, corn, sugar beets, and lambs; reasonably good for hogs, flue-cured tobacco, poultry meat, and eggs; lower for beef cattle than the year before; and lower also in the fall for flaxseed, barley, and hogs. Farm operating expenses, including depreciation, rose in 1963, but the net total farm income was estimated at Can$1.7 billion—Can$100 million more than in 1962.[1]

Wheat stars in farm success

The 1963 wheat crop, officially estimated at 723 million bushels, soared above the previous record of 702 million for the 1952 harvest. Wheat acreage, 27.6 million acres, was the second largest in history, surpassed only by the 28.7 million of 1940. All three Prairie Provinces contributed to the acreage increase. Farmers had been encouraged to plant more wheat during the past 2 years by high prices, relatively low farm stocks, and the strong advocacy of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Favorable summer weather in most areas of the Prairies resulted in average yield of 26.2 bushels per acre—the second highest on record, exceeded only by that of 26.8 bushels in 1952. The yield in Saskatchewan Province was 27.5 bushels, breaking all previous records. In fact, the 493 million bushels produced in that Province alone exceeded the combined 1963 output of Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

The total wheat supply for the 1963-64 marketing year, 1,212 million bushels, is also an alltime record, and well above the previous high of 1,153 million in 1956-57. Before the 1953-54 season, Canada never had a billion-bushel wheat supply; but in 8 of the past 11 years, it has had more than a billion.

In quality, the 1963 wheat crop was above average.

Harvesting wheat in Saskatchewan

The protein content averaged 14.3 percent compared with 13.8 for the 1962 harvest.

Canadian wheat prices have been rising ever since the conclusion of the Russian sale in September. The price for No. 1 Northern delivered at Port Arthur-Fort William at the end of December was Can$2.05 per bushel, the highest in more than 40 years. Back on the farm in central Saskatchewan, the price would be about Can$1.86, and for No. 3 Northern, about Can$1.81.

The export demand for Canadian wheat has never been better. Total exports for the 1963-64 marketing year are forecast at 550 million bushels of wheat and wheat flour, far above the previous record of 408 million established during the 1928-29 season. Total Canadian wheat and wheat flour exports to Communist countries during the current season may reach 290 million. Comparable shipments in 1962-63 were 79 million bushels; in 1961-62, 94 million.

Feed and forage supplies rise

Total feed grain crops in 1963 were only slightly above the previous year's. The barley harvest was about 55 million bushels larger and the oat crop about 40 million smaller. But the somewhat increased total production, plus a greater carryover, provides a larger feed supply this season which will very likely result in smaller imports of corn.

Production of forage crops in 1963 broke all previous records. The tame hay harvest of 23 million tons was 2 percent above the record of 1962; the corn silage harvest of 4.5 million tons, the largest in recent years.

Oilseed harvest big

Canadian production of oilseeds rose 25 percent above that of a year earlier. Acreages of all oilseeds increased; the total was 2,585,000 acres compared with 2,181,000 in 1962. Exceptionally high yields per acre were attributed to the favorable growing weather in the Prairie Provinces. The crop of sunflowerseeds was a record one; that of mustardseed, a near record; those of rapeseed and flaxseed the third and fifth largest. However, soybean production in Ontario declined, as dry weather in June and August decreased yields.

Canada will continue to be one of the world's largest exporters of flaxseed and rapeseed, but it should require imports of about 14 million bushels of soybeans, plus soybean oil and meal, from the United States in 1963-64.

Tobacco down, sugar beets up

Production of tobacco was estimated at 200 million pounds, only 1 percent below that of 1962. Flue-cured tobacco represented over 90 percent of this. Though 1963 acreage of flue-cured was reduced about 13 percent, a record yield of nearly 1,800 pounds per acre resulted in a harvest of 188 million.

As a result of expanded tobacco production during the past decade, Canada has become a net exporter. Recent exports have varied between 35 million and 46 million pounds a year, most of which has gone to Britain.

Sugar beet production in 1963 was the largest since 1959—1,317,000 tons. This near-record output resulted from a record yield of 13.83 tons per acre, plus a 12-percent increase in acreage. Canada is a net sugar importer, buying about 78 percent of its requirements.

Livestock products increase

Livestock and poultry production and dairy output were at high levels in 1963. Prices were not so high as producers desired, especially for slaughter cattle; but they were high enough to induce increased production for most types of animals and poultry.

Total red meat production during 1963, forecast at 2 percent above 1962, was the largest since 1959. Beef accounted for the increase, which was sufficient to offset slight reductions for pork and lamb. Cattle slaughter rose 4.9 percent above the 1962 level; hog slaughter declined 1.1 percent and that of sheep and lambs 6.1 percent.

During 1963, shipments of slaughter and feeder cattle to the United States declined to about 175,000 head, from 380,000 in 1962. Pork exports to all destinations totaled about 50 million pounds, slightly more than in 1962; but imports of U.S. pork increased, to exceed exports.

Dairy and poultry output larger

In 1963, though the total number of dairy cows continued to decline, the output per cow increased. As a result, milk production was about the same as the record 19.3 billion pounds of a year earlier. More was sold as fluid and for cheddar cheese; less was used for butter.

Meanwhile, the consumer subsidy of 12 cents per pound pushed Canadian butter consumption up in 1963, and the increase in butter surpluses was very small. In fact, the officials are optimistic that annual milk production and consumption will be in balance by the end of April 1964, though the government will still hold a large stockpile of surplus butter.

Total poultry meat production was forecast at 8 percent above 1962, setting a new record. Broiler chicken production was up substantially, as was that of turkeys.

Potatoes down, vegetables and fruit up

Potato production was estimated at 3 percent below last year's; but vegetable crops in Ontario—the principal producing area—did well despite dry weather. Production of dry beans and peas rose, and larger supplies were available for export than in 1962-63.

Total fruit production was estimated as near last year's. The apple crop of 21.9 million bushels beat the 1962 record of 20 million, with large increases in both Nova Scotia and British Columbia—major exporting Provinces.

How it looks for 1964

The outlook for early 1964, judging by current conditions, is highly favorable. Total cash income for Canadian farmers in the first half of the year is expected to rise well above the first 6 months of 1963, partly a result of the movement of the huge 1963 wheat crop in export markets. In addition, the domestic economy and as a consequence, the consumption of food are running at a high level, with the Gross National Product currently at a record Can$42.5 billion. Many of the commercial firms are operating closer to capacity than at any time since the 1950's, and the number of unemployed is currently lower than is normal during the winter. Furthermore, the Canadian Government has actively promoted export markets overseas. All this appears to mean continued good news for the farmers of Canada during the coming year.

[1] Can$1.00 currently equals about US $0.92.

Communist Countries Importing More Cotton

By C. H. BARBER
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Imports of cotton into the Communist Bloc in 1963-64 may exceed last year's 2-million-bale total by at least 25 percent. Sales by non-Communist countries to Communist China alone in less than half this season are already nearly doubled the 350,000-bale total for all of 1962-63.

Trade representatives from Communist countries have greatly increased their purchases of cotton from non-Communist countries in recent months. This, plus increasing import requirements by the non-Communist countries themselves—where general improvement in mill activity is reported for 1963-64—has depleted the supplies of cotton in most foreign exporting countries. Since mid-1963, world prices of most growths have shown a gradual rise of more than a cent a pound.

China and the USSR, with a combined production total of about 11.9 million bales in 1962, are the only Communist countries with cotton crops of any significance. Reports by both countries (though not substantiated) indicate sizable increases in 1963 over the poor yields of the year before. The Communist countries as a group appear to have low inventories of cotton, as most other countries do also, while mill consumption is probably being maintained at previous high levels, mainly to meet increasing domestic needs for textiles. In addition, however, stepped-up cotton purchases by the Communist group are a logical means of stimulating export demand for their industrial and other products. It is also possible that these increased cotton imports, especially by Communist China, could be intended for expanding the production of cotton textiles for export. Yet the Chinese press reports that domestic rations of cotton cloth, which ranged from 4 to 6 square feet per person a year ago, were raised in November to about 13 square feet for workers, officials, and students and to about half that amount for housewives and self-employed persons.

Nearly all the information on increased cotton purchases by Communist countries originated in cotton-exporting countries. From Pakistan come reports that Chinese purchases of Pakistani cotton by China alone since the beginning of this season on August 1, 1963, had reached 230,000 bales (of 480 lb.) by late December, compared with Pakistan's exports in all 1962-63 of only 59,000 bales to China and 29,000 to the USSR. No sales to Communist countries other than China are reported thus far in 1963-64.

Exports of about 100,000 bales from Uganda and Tanganyika to Communist China during August-November 1963 are more than double the 41,000 bales reported for all of 1962-63. None was reported for other Communist countries in either year. Sales of 137,000 bales by Sudan to the Communist Bloc from August 1 to December 6, 1963, compare with 24,000 exported during the same period a year ago. China has accounted for 61,000 bales of the 1963-64 total to date and the USSR for 27,000. In all of 1962-63, the respective totals were 52,000 and 82,000 bales. Since January is the first full month of harvest in Sudan, additional sales of 1963-64 cotton are expected to raise the total sold to the Communist Bloc well above last year's total of 205,000 bales.

Syria's cotton export sales in 1963-64 through November totaled 428,000 bales, leaving less than 100,000 remaining to be sold as of December 1. Of total sales 72 percent—or 309,000 bales—was to be shipped to Communist countries, with China accounting for 200,000, the USSR for 52,000, and the rest going to Eastern Europe. By comparison, China took only 78,000 in all of 1962-63; the USSR took 62,000.

The Mexican press reports sales to Communist China of about 35,000 bales in recent months. A Chinese trade mission now in Mexico is negotiating for increased two-way trade to include up to a possible 500,000 bales of Mexican cotton in calendar 1964, although no definite commitments have been reported to date. In 1962-63, Mexico exported 24,000 bales to the USSR and 5,000 to Communist China. Only about 125,000 bales of Mexican cotton was still available for export sale at the end of December.

Egypt's sales of 228,000 bales to the Communist Bloc from August 1 through December 23, 1963, were about equal to those of the same period a year earlier, but continued strong demand by these countries was anticipated for the very limited supply, mostly of the Menoufi variety, that was still available in December. Last year Egypt exported 844,000 bales to the Communist Bloc, representing 62 percent of total cotton exports. The current low level of unsold stocks may prevent the 1963-64 total from reaching last year's level.

Reports from Nigeria indicate that a large portion of the 100,000 bales sold for export through mid-November was bought by Chinese trade representatives. Nigeria is not a normal source for cotton imports into China. Brazil's exports of 116,000 bales to the Communist Bloc in 1962-63 included 90,000 to the USSR and none to China. Not much interest has been shown by Communist countries in Brazilian cotton during recent months, but exports in August, mostly to the USSR, totaled 57,000 bales. Completed shipment of the larger quantities bought by the USSR earlier this season may push the 1963-64 export total to Communist countries well above 1962-63.

Other countries which sold the Communist countries significant quantities of cotton in 1962-63 and may be important sources again this year are Greece, 113,000 bales in 1962-63; Iran, 101,000; and Turkey, 27,000.

The only U.S. cotton exported to Communist countries in recent years was sold under P.L. 480 agreements to Poland and Yugoslavia. Under new regulations, licenses may be obtained for normal commercial sales to Communist countries in Eastern Europe, including the USSR, but Hungary is the only country of this group for which a license has been issued. No significant increase in U.S. cotton exports to Communist countries is expected this year, but the impact of their larger purchases in countries that normally compete with the United States for cotton export markets will no doubt be reflected indirectly in stronger export demand for U.S. cotton in 1963-64 and possibly also during the next marketing year.

AFRICA TODAY: A Roster of the New Nations

Foreign Agriculture, *in May 1961, presented a geographical rundown of the African Continent prepared by Snider W. Skinner of the Economic Research Service. This proved so helpful to exporters and trade groups that the author has brought it up to date, listing not only the countries but the economic and political groups that have formed.*

As 1963 came to its close, the 10-year old Federation of Rhodesia divided into its three constituent parts—Nyasaland, which will become independent July 6, 1964, under the new name of Malawi; Northern Rhodesia, which is expected to become independent later in 1964 and take the name of Zambia; and Southern Rhodesia, which has been internally self-governing since 1923.

This division of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland is another illustration of the many changes which have been going on in Africa for the past 7 years. At the beginning of 1957, the continent of Africa had 49 political entities, of which 8 were independent countries and 41 were colonies. Seven years later, on January 1, 1964, there were 59 political entities, of which 35 were independent countries and only 24 remained colonies.

The most striking example of division in Africa has been that of the Federation of French West Africa, a French colony which, in 1958 and 1960, became eight independent countries, now United Nations members.

The eight countries are Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, and Mali.

In 1960 the French colony French Equatorial Africa divided into four independent countries: Gabon, Congo (Brazzaville), Central African Republic, and Chad.

Ruanda-Urundi, a United Nations Trust Territory which Belgium governed as a single unit, on July 1, 1962, became politically independent as two countries: the Republic of Rwanda and the Kingdom of Burundi.

Unions—some nebulous

At the same time, there have been some organic unions in Africa.

Ghana was formed in 1957 from a union of the old Gold Coast and the U.N. Trusteeship of British Togoland.

In 1960 Italian Somaliland and British Somaliland merged to form the independent Somali Republic.

The people of the United Nations Trusteeship, the British Cameroons, voted in 1961 to go two ways. The Northern British Cameroons became an integral part of Nigeria, and the Southern British Cameroons joined with the old French Cameroun (also a U.N. Trusteeship) to form the Federal Republic of Cameroon.

This union has brought various problems of adjustment in which the larger French Cameroun has generally prevailed. The former British Cameroons has had to change from Nigerian pounds, shillings, and pence to CFA francs and from the English systems of weights and measures to kilograms, kilometers, and other metric units.

There have been some quasi-unions such as the Ghana-Guinea-Mali merger, which did not ever really "take" and was declared dissolved in 1963.

On two separate occasions, Egypt has also entered into unions with other countries to form a United Arab Republic. However, Egypt's other partners have been on the continent of Asia.

In addition, there have been a number of loose groupings of countries, some of which are listed below:

The Casablanca Group. Consisting of Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, and the United Arab Republic, this group is named for its meeting place in Casablanca, Morocco, in January 1961.

UAM (Union of Africa and Malagasy States). This union is also known as the Brazzaville Group after its first conference in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo, in December 1960. It originally consisted of the States of former French West Africa, ex-French Equatorial Africa, and the Malagasy Republic, plus Cameroon but minus Guinea and Mali. Rwanda was later admitted as the 13th member.

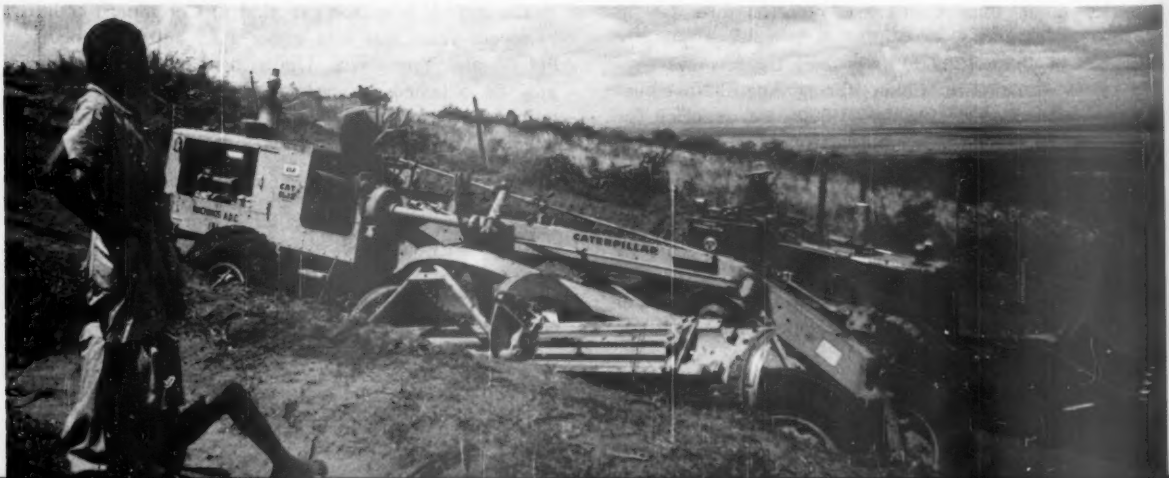
The 13 members are Mauritania, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Niger, Upper Volta, Gabon, Congo (Brazzaville), Central African Republic, Malagasy Republic, Cameroon, and Rwanda.

OAMCE (Organization for Economic Cooperation of the African and Malagasy States). This is the economic counterpart of the UAM, a political grouping.

The Monrovia Group. Named for its meeting place in Monrovia, Liberia, in May 1961. Twenty countries were represented, 15 by their heads of states.

The 20 countries are Liberia, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Senegal, Malagasy Republic, Togo, Dahomey, Chad, Niger, Upper Volta, Congo (Brazzaville), Nigeria, Sierra Leone,

The new Africa: Kenya



Somali Republic, Mauritania, Tunisia, Central African Republic, Gabon, Ethiopia, and Libya.

OAU (Organization of African Unity). Formed at an African summit meeting in May 1963 at Addis Ababa, it brings together the Casablanca and Monrovia Groups. In fact, it includes 32 of the independent African nations, excluding only the Republic of South Africa. It is not known whether Kenya and Zanzibar, which became independent last month, are members of OAU or not.

Economic groupings

Associate Members of the European Common Market. These countries may find their association with the European Common Market of considerable economic benefit. All are associated by virtue of being former colonies of European members of the European Common Market.

The 18 members are Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta (formerly French Colonies or trust territories administered by France), Congo (Leopoldville), Rwanda, Burundi (formerly Belgian), and Somali Republic (part formerly Italian).

Also, a number of African customs unions have been formed, among them the West African Customs Union (ex-French West Africa), the Equatorial Customs Union (ex-French Equatorial Africa and Cameroon), and the East African Common Services Organization (Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda). The East African Organization has been in existence in various forms since 1927.

Split Adds Three More Countries to African Map

When the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was formed in 1953 it became the second largest African country south of the Equator, exceeded only by the Belgian Congo. Last month the Federation was dissolved, and out of it came two big countries and a smaller one, all of them with rich agricultural and mineral resources.

How the countries compare

Northern Rhodesia (to be named Zambia when it gains its independence this year) is about the size of Texas and is the largest of the three. Not as well populated as its neighbor, Southern Rhodesia, nor as agriculturally prosperous, it has great mineral deposits. From Northern Rhodesia has come most of the copper that made the Federation the world's second largest copper producer. Its copper exports are supplemented by moderate amounts of tobacco (flue-cured and burley), peanuts, and corn.

Southern Rhodesia, which plans to retain its name and its status as a self-governing British colony, is the most prosperous of the three countries and the most advanced agriculturally and industrially. In size it is about as large as the State of Montana. Tobacco—largely flue cured—is the main export crop. Although both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland grow tobacco, it was Southern Rhodesia's output that put the Federation in the No. 2 position among world producers and exporters of flue-cured leaf and made it the United States' strongest competitor. Sugar and corn also rank as export crops. The area's mineral potential is considerable too; formerly, it supplied about half of the U.S. chrome ore imports.

Nyasaland, the smallest of the countries, is about the size of New York State. Upon gaining sovereignty this summer, it will be known as Malawi. Nyasaland's tea has been the Federation's second biggest agricultural export, though far less important than tobacco. Peanuts are grown for export, also cotton; however, most of the agriculture is still of the subsistence type and very little industrial development has taken place.

With the end of federation will come many changes in the Federal and semiprivate boards and organizations that have controlled the area's agriculture and industry. The Central African Airways will be continued under a new joint corporation, and likewise the railway system serving Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The famous Kariba Hydroelectric Dam on the Zambezi River will be operated by an interterritorial corporation; and the quasipublic and nonpolitical Agricultural Research Council will continue its basic research work on a three-country basis.

Many of these organizations, however, have been—or soon will be—replaced by separate bodies in the countries concerned. The Grain and Dairy Marketing Boards which operated in the two Rhodesias will be replaced by separate territorial boards, as will the Cold Storage Commission and the Pig Industry Board. The Agricultural Marketing Council which also served the Rhodesias will continue to function but for Southern Rhodesia only.

Tobacco groups to change

Of particular importance is the changed status of the tobacco organizations.

The semiprivate Tobacco Research Board (flue-cured) will become the Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Research Board but will continue to undertake research for Northern Rhodesia according to an arrangement between the two governments.

The South-Western Tobacco Marketing board will become the Southern Rhodesia Marketing Board but will sell, as in the past, the flue-cured tobacco of both Rhodesias (except that grown in the Fort Jameson area of Northern Rhodesia).

The North-Eastern Tobacco Marketing Board, which has served Nyasaland and northeastern Northern Rhodesia, has been replaced by the Nyasaland Tobacco Control Commission. The future handling of flue-cured, burley, and other tobacco in northeastern Northern Rhodesia (Fort Jameson area) is still unsettled.

The future of the Tobacco Export Council (TEPCORN), which recently has been handling trade promotion for all of the Federation's tobacco, is also somewhat obscure. It will be a Southern Rhodesia body, but as Northern Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco will continue to be sold at the Salisbury auctions, that territory will automatically receive TEPCORN's services. Nyasaland has not yet indicated whether it wishes to avail itself of TEPCORN's services.

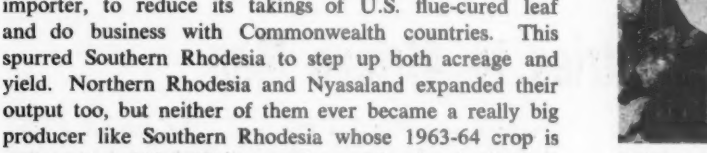
—ROBERT C. MONCURE
Regional Analysis Division
Economic Research Service

Southern Rhodesia Now World's No. 2 Tobacco Exporter

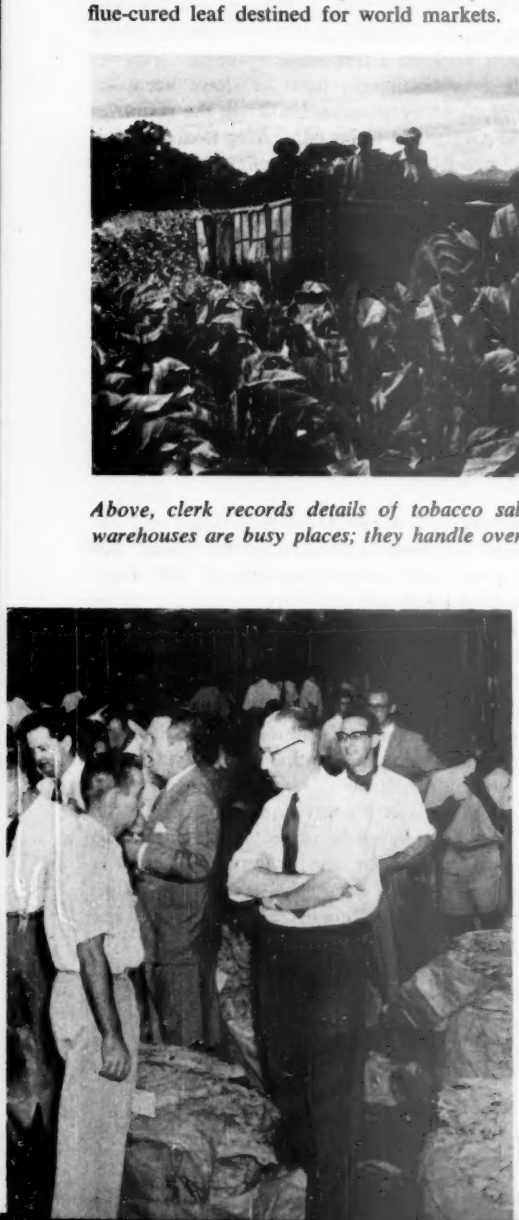
Long recognized as one of the giants in the tobacco world, Southern Rhodesia has inherited from the now-defunct Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland the title of world's second largest tobacco producer and exporter. It also remains the United States' strongest competitor in the international tobacco market.

Rhodesian farmers began to grow tobacco about 70 years ago, and by World War II exports were averaging 33 million pounds a year compared to the United States' 421 million. Lack of foreign exchange at the end of the war caused the United Kingdom, world's top tobacco importer, to reduce its takings of U.S. flue-cured leaf and do business with Commonwealth countries. This spurred Southern Rhodesia to step up both acreage and yield. Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland expanded their output too, but neither of them ever became a really big producer like Southern Rhodesia whose 1963-64 crop is estimated at 260 million pounds, nearly all of which is flue-cured leaf destined for world markets.

Tobacco is Southern Rhodesia's big export crop. Here a farm worker proudly displays size of tobacco leaf grown.



Above, clerk records details of tobacco sales. Below, hogsheads of warehouses are busy places; they handle over 200 million pounds a year.



Above, clerk records details of tobacco sales. Below, hogsheds of flue-cured leaf are stacked in warehouse for shipment to Ireland.

The FOREIGN MARKET for WHEAT and WHEAT FLOUR

U.S. wheat and wheat flour exports are on their way to a new high of 800 million to 1 billion bushels. This peak — well above the previous record of 718 million bushels in fiscal 1962—is expected to be reached by July 1, 1964.

The lower of these estimates is based on increased U.S. trade—in prospect or already being experienced—with traditional markets plus only modest additional sales to Eastern European countries. In the event of continued large purchases by the USSR, the 1-billion mark could be reached. The sale of 37 million bushels to that country in early January amounts to one-fourth the original estimate of the quantity of U.S. wheat that Russia and other Bloc countries might import during this marketing year.

This will be the fourth consecutive year in which exports have exceeded total domestic disappearance.

Accounting for 1963-64's sudden upsurge in demand is the almost unprecedented series of short crops in many major importing countries and in two big exporters—France and the USSR. The USSR has found itself in the role of a net importer, and France, though still a net exporter, is importing more wheat and shipping less. U.S. gains are partially the result of decreased exports by these countries.

While U.S. wheat production in 1963 totaled only 1.1 billion bushels and the carryover is expected to drop for the fourth straight year, supplies are still adequate to fill any foreseeable export demand that may arise in fiscal 1964. The situation and prospects by area follow.

Western Europe's crop poor

Bad weather proved disastrous to Western Europe's 1963 wheat harvest—causing a 300-million bushel drop below the record outturn in 1962. Declines were most serious in France, Italy, and the United Kingdom.

Recovery from the severe winter was better than expected in all countries, especially in Germany, and as late as mid-July a good crop was in prospect for most of Western Europe. In fact, it was expected to be only a little below the 1962 record.

The outlook was once again dimmed, however, by continuous rains in August, just as harvesting was getting underway. This resulted in heavy damage to the crop—lodging, sprouting of wheat in the heads, and spoilage from molds—spelling near disaster to bread grain. Thirty percent of the French harvest was estimated as unfit for milling because of quality deterioration. In addition, whole fields had to be abandoned and were totally lost.

As a result, Western Europe's sources for wheat—Canada, Argentina, Australia, Algeria, and the United States—have been able to up their wheat shipments to this area. It is expected that by the end of fiscal 1964, U.S. exports to Western Europe will be substantially above last year's 42 million bushels.

Demand for all types of U.S. wheat has increased, with filler wheat enjoying the largest share of trade. Two types of U.S. filler wheat—Red Winter and Hard Red Winter—most nearly resemble Western European indigenous wheats and are popular replacements for them in milling blends.

Of these two, only Hard Red Winter is in adequate supply to meet the export requirements this year. Increased demand for U.S. Hard Red Spring Wheat is evident and should be more pronounced toward the end of the marketing year, as European stocks of strong blending wheat are used up and other sources of supply are fully committed.

Eastern Europe buying more

Because of a short production last year—said to be the result of continued drought—Eastern Europe is also having to import huge quantities of wheat. Biggest importer will be the USSR, which had a crop 25 percent below normal.

If its sales to Hungary, the USSR, and other Bloc countries materialize, the United States may export as much as 250 million bushels of wheat to Eastern Europe. Normally Yugoslavia and Poland are the only markets for U.S. wheat; in fiscal 1963 their combined total was 65 million bushels.

The United States is the only remaining source of uncommitted supplies having adequate port and internal facilities with which to export additional quantities of wheat before July 1, 1964. However, the extent to which U.S. exports will be increased by the shortages in Eastern Europe depends at least partially on the inventory levels these countries will want to carry into the 1964 harvest. Final decision on this could be delayed until late spring.

Asian and African imports up slightly

Japan, the biggest importer of wheat in the Far East outside of Mainland China, in 1963 had one of its poorest wheat harvests in postwar history. The result: a drastic 30-percent rise in import requirements.

As Japan's major source for wheat, the United States has been called upon to supply most of the additional imports. Current prospects indicate that U.S. wheat exports to Japan may almost double, jumping from 37 million bushels in fiscal 1963 to 60 million. More than half of these will be of Hard Red Winter wheat—a type only recently introduced on the Japanese market.

Other markets in the Fast East depend upon imports for all or nearly all of their wheat requirements. Prospects are for small increases in U.S. shipments to these areas.

India and Pakistan continue in supply deficit positions, requiring large shipments from the United States under Public Law 480 programs.

India's drive for self-sufficiency in wheat is not progressing satisfactorily, with rising population more than matching the slight gain in production during the past few years. The 1963 harvest in India was lower than average, preventing any increases in stocks. India's purchases from the United States in fiscal 1964 will probably be close to the 130 million bushels imported last year.

Pakistan and smaller Asian markets are expected to require about the same volume of wheat as in fiscal 1963. Turkey, however, had a better outturn in its 1963 harvest

(Continued on page 16)

Based on material prepared by the Grain and Feed Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Report Weighs Opportunities for U.S. Variety Meat Exports to the West European Market

U.S. meat packers and exporters can sell more variety meats to Western Europe if they approach the market with the same vigor used in their domestic business, according to a recent analysis of the market potential for U.S. variety meats in Western Europe. These findings grew out of a market development project centered about the Variety Meats Conference and meat products exhibit staged at the U.S. Agriculture Exhibition at Amsterdam in November.

Currently, the meat packing industry conducts no foreign market development for variety meats, though major U.S. companies carry on sales promotion.

Since Western Europe takes about 90 percent of U.S. variety meat exports, meat packers and exporters have an important stake in programs to preserve this prime market. Western Europe, including the United Kingdom, last year bought $25 million worth of U.S. variety meats—mostly beef tongues, beef livers, hearts, and kidneys. The two biggest customers were the United Kingdom, buying $7 million, and the Netherlands, $6.4 million.

The report stated that expansion in variety meat exports demands that U.S. meat packers and exporters first solve some basic problems. One of these is that of keeping U.S. meats competitive in price. The report pointed out that while South America's share of the Netherlands meat market is growing, the U.S. share is declining slightly because of a price disadvantage.

Correct packaging of variety meats is another requisite of expanded exports, according to the report. "U.S. packers have been slow to recognize the needs of the European consumer and have been reluctant to change their package to meet consumer demands," the study said. While American meat packers should make every effort to meet consumer specifications, European importers and retailers must also strive to change certain government packaging regulations which hinder trade.

U.S. meat packers and exporters and European importers must push for more practical inspection procedures in most Western European countries. West Germany, for example, now requires veterinary inspection of each frozen liver, even though the shipment has already been certified by the USDA. Since the meat must be thawed before inspection, its quality is affected adversely. The fact that each European country has different inspection requirements makes the problem even more complex.

The U.S. position is that wholesomeness of U.S. meat is amply guarded by an inspection system with over 800 veterinarians and 3,000 inspectors, chemists, and technicians.

The report noted that the favorable prospects seen for Western Europe's use of manufactured meats should be felt in higher sales of U.S. variety meats. A good part of U.S. meat exports are canned and processed in Western Europe — particularly the Netherlands — for re-export as manufactured meat products.

U.S. Feed Grains, Soybean Groups Hold Japan Seminars

At the request of the Japanese feed industry, the U.S. Feed Grains Council and the American Soybean Association have sent a management specialist to Japan to conduct seminars on feed mill management for a month beginning the latter part of January.

E. D. Griffin, former vice president and sales manager of Allied Mills in Chicago, will hold major seminars in Tokyo, Osaka, and Fukuoka, at which attendance will be restricted at each session to 250 Japanese feed mill superintendents.

During the balance of the month, Mr. Griffin will hold a number of smaller mixed-feed sales seminars throughout the rest of the country.

Netherlands Joins European Users of Int'l Cotton Emblem

The Netherlands is the most recent addition to those countries where the international cotton emblem is being used as a key promotional tool in market development programs for U.S. cotton. The emblem has been used successfully in four other Western European countries for some time.

The trademark (which usually bears the word "cotton" in the language of the individual country, but is shown here in an international version including French, Dutch, German, and English) guarantees that the product on which it appears contains 100 percent cotton. Only reputable textile firms are permitted to use the emblem.

Although identification of fabrics is not required by European law, Cotton Council International has found that foreign consumers buy more cotton fabrics when they can buy with confidence. The emblem assures the consumer of getting a product with launderability, freshness, coolness in summer, absorption, and other qualities of pure cotton fabrics.

Originator of the trademark is the West German Cotton Institute, one of 16 foreign industry groups cooperating with Cotton Council International and FAS in market development overseas. Since adoption of the symbol in 1960, over 25 million copies have been distributed by the German cooperator for use on cotton clothing and in point-of-sale advertising. German textile firms, 156 of them, print about 10 million emblems each year on labels and cotton product packages.

The Bremen Cotton Exchange of Germany uses the cotton emblem on the cover of its weekly report. Letterheads of the Exchange carry the seal and the slogan, "preferably cotton."

The emblem is also getting wide use throughout France, Austria, and Belgium. Use of the seal may eventually spread to most of the 16 target countries, heightening the effectiveness of the promotion program.

Expansion Seen for Brazil-Bulgarian Trade

Talks in December between Brazil and Bulgaria have resulted in an extension of their Trade, Payments, and Economic Cooperation Agreement of 1962. Major emphasis is upon acquisition of industrial products. Brazil is scheduled to acquire plants for dehydration of fruits and vegetables, agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizers, essential oils, and barbed wire from Bulgaria. In turn, Bulgaria will receive Brazilian ore, textiles, chemical products, machinery, trucks, and automobiles.

Bolivia Enacts New Import Licensing Rules

Bolivia has introduced new import licensing requirements on a wide range of goods, including the following agricultural products: dairy products, fats and oils (both animal and vegetable), and cotton.

Raisin Prices Drop in Japan

The short supply of raisins in Japan was alleviated by the arrival of 4,462 short tons of U.S. raisins in December. As a result, the wholesale price of U.S. raisins dropped to about 20.8 cents per pound from the mid-November levels of 23.6 to 25.0 cents. Since early September 1963, Japanese purchases of U.S. raisins are reported to have exceeded 8,800 short tons.

Belgium Continues Flax Fiber Subsidy

The Belgian Government offers a subsidy of U.S. $24.28 per acre (BFr 3,000 per hectare) as an incentive to farmers to raise more flax fiber. In 1961, the subsidy paid was $10.12 per acre (BFr 1,250 per hectare), but it was increased to $24.28 for the succeeding crops through 1963.

Following the International Confederation of Hemp and Flax in 1960, Belgium was assigned 30,000 hectares, 74,130 acres, of Western Europe's 100,000-hectare, 247,100-acre, yearly quota for fiber flax. Acreage of flax (mostly for fiber) increased from an average of 64,000 acres in 1959-61 to 81,000 in 1962, and trade sources believe that official figures for 1963 (when released) will be larger.

Belgian exports of flax fiber were principally to the United Kingdom, France, and Italy. The United States took 12.3 million pounds, or 5.6 percent of the 221.6 million total.

Pakistan Increases Jute Manufacture

Pakistan produced 298,161 long tons of jute goods in 1962-63 compared with an average of 178,466 in 1955-59. The 1962-63 total includes 68 percent in sacking and 28 percent in burlap or hessian goods. Consumption of raw jute in Pakistan was 698 million pounds in 1962-63 compared with an average of 418 million pounds in 1955-59. A total of 101 million pounds of raw jute went to the United States in the past fiscal year.

Expansion of jute mills was ahead of schedule for the Five Year Plan, with the number of looms in operation reaching 8,837 in the 1962-63 season.

Exports of jute goods increased to 225,073 long tons in 1962-63 from 221,143 in 1961-62. The United States was third largest purchaser, exceeded only by South Africa and Australia; it took 32,480 tons in 1962-63, compared with 24,182 in the preceding year. Most of these shipments were of hessians.

Ceylon Tea Crop May Be Record

Production of tea in Ceylon, the world's second largest producer, totaled 411 million pounds during January-October 1963, nearly 7 percent above that in the same 1962 period. The 1962 crop, 467 million pounds, was the highest on record. The larger harvests are attributed to favorable weather and to the effectiveness of Ceylon's Tea Rehabilitation Program.

Japan Contracts for 1964 Sugar Imports

Japan has contracted to import 1,485,000 short tons of raw sugar during calendar 1964.—about the same quantity as that in both 1962 and 1963. However, domestic demand for sugar may be slightly higher during 1964, necessitating larger imports. The increased takings will probably come from other supplying countries in Asia.

The sources with the quantities of raw sugar reportedly contracted for, include Taiwan, 393,000 tons; Australia, 388,000; South Africa, 323,000; Cuba, 313,000; and India, 68,000.

India's Tea Crop Smaller

Tea production in India, the world's largest grower, amounted to 655 million pounds during January-October 1963, compared with 509.5 million in the same 1962 period and 580.7 million in all of 1962. South India's production, at 157.7 million pounds, was 4.5 million above that for the 1962 period but northeast India's dropped by 12 million to 497.3 million.

Preliminary January-November statistics set output for northeast India at 548 million pounds—a 20-million-pound drop below that for the same period in 1962.

Chile's Exports of Fish Meal and Oil

Exports of fish meal from Chile during the first 9 months of 1963 totaled 86,600 short tons compared with 80,274 in calendar 1962. Shipments of fish oil in January-September amounted to 12,800 tons against 12,025 in calendar 1962.

It is not likely that exports of fish meal in 1963 exceeded 100,000 tons, owing to the decline in production in the second half of the year. The customary off-season for anchovies in Chile's coastal waters from early June to September was prolonged until early December. Oil production also declined, and output in December was probably small since the anchovies were, reportedly, undersized, and oil content was low. Shipments of fish oil are

not likely to exceed 15,000 tons in 1963.

The fish reduction industry in Chile has the plant capacity during 1964 to support an export trade of some 275,000 to 330,000 tons of fish meal and 44,000 to 55,000 of fish oil. However, a short season for anchovies, as in 1963, or a sharp drop in world demand for fish meal could greatly reduce Chile's 1964 shipments abroad.

Suez Canal Shipments Drop Sharply in October

Northbound shipments of oil-bearing materials through the Suez Canal in October 1963, the first month of the U.S. marketing year, totaled 93,980 metric tons, almost 45 percent less than exports in October 1962 and one-fifth less than in September 1963 (*Foreign Agriculture*, December 16, 1963).

There were no soybeans shipped through the Canal in October, and movement of all oil-bearing materials, except cottonseed and flaxseed, declined from the previous month.

Tonnages in October 1963 with comparable quantities in October 1962 in parentheses, were as follows: soybeans 0 (287 metric tons), copra 58,855 metric tons (101,078), peanuts 7,454 (19,459), cottonseed 13,913 (22,340), flaxseed 2,579 (0), castorbeans 3,398 (6,610), palm kernels 1,560 (1,115), and others 6,221 (16,754).

U.S. Exports of Soybeans, Edible Oils, Meals

November exports of both soybeans and oilcakes and meals from the United States increased from the previous month; however, cumulative shipments in October-November of the 1963-64 marketing year were below the high levels of the same period in 1962-63. The large shipments last year no doubt reflected some anticipation of the dock strike, which began in late December and lasted through late January of 1963. U.S. exports of edible oils in November declined sharply, but October-November shipments were only slightly below those of the same period last year.

U.S. soybean exports in November increased to 21.3 million bushels, 1.5 million bushels above the previous month, while cumulative exports in October-November were down by more than one-sixth. Major destinations for November shipments and their respective percentages of total U.S. soybean exports were Japan 26, West Germany 15, Denmark 13, the Netherlands 9, Canada 8, Italy and the United Kingdom about 6 each.

November *edible oil* shipments (soybean and cottonseed) from the United States dropped more than two-fifths from the previous month's to 73.1 million pounds. Cumulative shipments of edible oils, totaling 198.0 million pounds, in the first 2 months of the current marketing year were 3 percent below those for the same period in 1962-63. No foreign donations were reported under Title III of P.L. 480 during this period.

U.S. *soybean oil* exports in November, at only 42.1 million pounds, were down more than half from the previous month's. Major destinations with percentages of the total were Turkey 20, Morocco 17, Hong Kong and Poland 14 each, and Iran 7. Cumulative soybean oil shipments during October-November were, however, only 3 percent below those in the same period last year.

U.S. *cottonseed oil* exports in November, at 31.0 million pounds, increased by nearly one-fourth from the previous month. Major destinations with their percentages of total exports were West Germany 48, Morocco 21, Canada 12, Japan 7, and Venezuela 5. In the cumulative 2-month period through November, shipments were slightly below those in the same period last year.

November *cake and meal* exports, at 171,600 short tons, were up by more than one-half from October. A gain in shipments of linseed cake and meal was accompanied by an offsetting decline in cottonseed meal shipments. Soybean meal exports, comprising 90 percent of total U.S. shipments of cakes and meals, moved principally to France with 18 percent; Canada, 17 percent (largely transshipped to Europe); Denmark and the Netherlands, 9 percent each; and Belgium and Italy, 7 percent each.

U.S. exports of cakes and meals during the October-November period totaled 281,200 tons, down 12 percent from the same period in 1962-63.

Note: October export data were not separately published because of a delay in the release of Bureau of Census data.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SOYBEANS, EDIBLE OILS AND CAKES AND MEALS: OCTOBER 1963, WITH COMPARISONS

Item	Unit	October 1963 [1]	November 1962 [1]	November 1963 [1]	October-November 1962-63 [1]	October-November 1963-64 [1]
Soybeans	Mil. lb.	19.8	27.4	21.3	49.8	41.0
Oil equiv.	Mil. lb.	217.3	301.2	233.4	547.1	450.7
Meal equiv.	1,000 tons	465.1	644.7	499.4	1,171.0	964.6
Edible oils:						
Soybean:						
Commercial [2]	Mil. bu.	99.6	75.1	42.1	129.2	141.8
Foreign donations [3]	do.	(4)	8.8	(4)	16.5	(4)
Cottonseed:						
Commercial [2]	do.	25.2	43.4	31.0	51.4	56.2
Foreign donations [3]	do.	(4)	2.9	(4)	6.8	(4)
Total oils	do.	124.8	130.2	73.1	203.9	198.0
Cakes and meals:						
Soybean	1,000 tons	92.5	159.6	154.3	261.2	246.8
Cottonseed	do.	14.7	14.4	3.8	26.9	18.5
Linseed	do.	2.3	16.4	13.5	30.3	15.8
Total cakes and meals [5]	do.	109.6	192.0	171.6	319.9	281.2

[1] Preliminary. [2] Includes Titles I, II, and IV, P.L. 480, except soybean and cottonseed oils contained in shortening exported under Title II. Excludes estimates of Title II exports of soybean and cottonseed oil not reported by Census. [3] Title III, P.L. 480. [4] No exports under Title III for the months of October and November 1963. [5] Includes peanut cake and meal and small quantities of other cakes and meals.

Compiled from USDA and Bureau of the Census records.

Malaya's Exports of Copra and Coconut Oil

Net exports of copra and coconut oil from the Federation of Malaya and Singapore during the first 8 months of 1963 totaled 18,333 long tons, oil equivalent. In January-September 1962, Malaya had net exports of only 9,479 tons. This increase mainly reflects smaller imports of copra and larger exports of copra, resulting from the slight improvement in production during the first 8 months of 1963. Net exports of coconut oil dropped 9 percent.

Net exports of copra and coconut oil during the last 3 months of 1963 are thought to have declined appreciably as a result of Indonesia's confrontation policy and the reduction in Malaya's domestic supplies of copra. Indonesia's suspension of copra exports to Malaysia in late September 1963 led, at first, to a ban on exports of copra

and coconut oil from Singapore to destinations other than the Malaysian territories, but later coconut oil exports were permitted, subject to quota restriction.

However, on December 17, 1963, the following new export restrictions on coconut oil came into effect: "Applications for the export of coconut oil to any destination, except the Malaysian territories, will be allowed provided that such applications are supported by certificates issued by Singapore oil millers/refiners who undertake to participate in government schemes for stockpiling coconut oil. The certificates should state the quantity of coconut oil that has been purchased by the applicant from one of the Singapore oil millers/refiners and that the quantity to be exported or to be sold for export will not exceed the total production by the oil millers/refiners for the months."

The government, reportedly, has not yet made any firm decision on the question of restricting exports of copra and coconut oil outside Malaysia.

COPRA, COCONUT OIL: MALAYA-SINGAPORE, TRADE, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1962, 1963

Continent and country	Copra Jan.-Sept.		Coconut oil Jan.-Sept.	
	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Long tons	*Long tons*	*Long tons*	*Long tons*
EXPORTS				
North America	——	——	6,325	3,448
South America	——	——	1,497	680
Europe:				
Germany, West	200	——	——	1,602
Italy	675	1,902	2,540	2,952
Netherlands	300	2,493	685	204
Spain	496	650	104	460
Sweden	1,175	——	420	——
United Kingdom	200	——	1,561	1,822
Other	1,000	1,200	20	393
Total	4,046	6,245	5,330	7,433
Africa:				
Egypt	——	——	605	2,120
Mozambique	——	——	134	336
South Africa, Republic of	——	——	4,156	4,375
Other	——	——	2,861	2,269
Total	——	——	7,756	9,100
Asia:				
Aden	——	——	1,966	700
Burma	——	——	1,847	499
Cambodia	164	118	412	883
China, Mainland	——	——	600	1,700
China, Taiwan	450	2,499	946	171
Hong Kong	——	——	278	330
India	17,339	22,799	45	216
Iraq	2,000	2,350	——	1,200
Japan	5,310	4,417	——	52
Pakistan	——	——	1,281	1,266
Vietnam, North	——	——	983	1,043
Other	2,904	4,220	2,391	1,890
Total	28,167	36,403	10,749	9,950
Oceania	——	30	1,603	339
Grand total	32,213	42,678	33,260	30,950
IMPORTS				
Indonesia	64,715	56,189	5	710
West Irian	159	1,092	——	——
North Borneo	2,535	1,944	——	15
Sarawak	——	——	838	764
Other	565	841	51	——
Total	67,974	60,066	894	1,489
Net exports	—35,761	—17,388	32,366	29,461
Net exports of copra and coconut oil:				
Copra equivalent	14,811	28,645	——	——
Oil equivalent	——	——	9,479	18,333

Compiled from official sources.

Indonesia's Exports of Copra, Palm Products

Registered exports of copra from Indonesia in January-August 1963, at 79,713 long tons, were one-third greater than the 59,585 tons shipped in the same period of 1962.

January-August exports of palm oil were somewhat larger in 1963, 75,161 short tons against 65,602 in 1962. Exports of palm kernels remained virtually unchanged at 21,449 tons compared with 21,460 in 1962.

Australian Meat Shipments to the U.S.

Four ships left Australia in late November and early December with 13,865,600 pounds of beef, 2,755,200 of mutton, 29,120 of lamb, and 42,560 of variety meats for the United States.

Ship and sailing date	Destination [1]	Arrival date	Cargo	Quantity
	Western ports:			*Pounds*
Ellen Bakke ..... Nov. 30	Seattle	Jan. 19	Beef	293,440
	Tacoma	21		
	Portland	25	Beef	206,080
	Los Angeles	31	Beef	134,400
	San Francisco	Feb. 5	Beef	407,680
	Eastern and Gulf ports:			
Lake Ontario ..... Dec. 7	Norfolk	([2])	Beef	33,600
	Tampa	Jan. 4	Beef	1,173,760
			Mutton	288,960
			Lamb	29,120
			Var. meats	13,440
	Charleston	9	Beef	44,800
			Mutton	302,400
	Philadelphia	11	Beef	960,960
			Mutton	67,200
	New York	14	Beef	3,960,320
			Mutton	1,064,000
			Var. meats	8,960
	Boston	18	Beef	318,080
			Mutton	224,000
Wharanui ..... Dec. 11	Houston	9	Beef	248,640
			Mutton	201,600
	Charleston	15	Beef	147,840
	Norfolk	16	Beef	67,200
			Mutton	67,200
	Boston	18	Beef	107,520
			Mutton	56,000
	New York	20	Beef	1,276,800
			Mutton	103,040
	Philadelphia	24	Beef	235,200
			Mutton	100,800
Cap Verde ..... Dec. 12	Charleston	6	Beef	98,560
	Boston	10	Beef	418,880
			Mutton	64,960
	Norfolk	12	Beef	221,760
			Mutton	67,200
	Philadelphia	15	Beef	152,320
			Mutton	38,080
	New York	17	Beef	3,337,600
			Mutton	109,760
			Var. meats	20,160

[1] Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but meat may be diverted to other areas for sale. [2] To be transshipped.

Italian Meat Shortage Spurs Imports

Italy's inadequate domestic meat supply, aggravated by cattle and sheep number reductions and increased domestic demand, has continued to provoke problems and stimulate efforts to alleviate the situation.

Italian imports of meat were sharply increased during 1963 and are expected to continue at a high level. Helping to bring about this rise was the Ministry of Foreign Trade's action in June temporarily freeing imports of slaughter

livestock and fresh or refrigerated beef from all quota limitations.

In the first 8 months of 1963, Italy's slaughter cattle imports totaled about 445,000 head compared with 166,000 in the same period in 1962. At the same time, takings of fresh and frozen beef amounted to roughly 200,000 metric tons against less than 80,000 in the first 8 months of 1962. It has been unofficially estimated that total 1963 beef imports (fresh, frozen, and that derived from imported slaughter cattle) will approximate 400,000 tons—substantially above the 1962 level.

Within this total, imports of frozen meat—though still subject to quota and license—have also increased. The Ministry of Foreign Trade in early December authorized the importation of 15,000 tons of frozen boned beef. Of this amount, 13,500 metric tons wil come from Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil; 1,125, from the EEC and its overseas associates; and 375, from Rumania. An earlier license provided for the importation of 50,000 tons of frozen beef from various sources.

West Germany's Cheese Imports Still Rising

West Germany imported 181 million pounds of cheese in the first 8 months of 1963, an increase of 6 percent over takings in the same period of 1962. Total purchases from EEC countries were 104 million pounds: 80 million from the Netherlands, the major supplier, and 19 million from France.

Butter imports dropped 22 percent to 32 million pounds. Arrivals from each of the main suppliers were lighter than in the corresponding period of last year, and purchases from EEC countries were down to 17 million pounds from 20 million.

U.S. Cotton Linters Exports Increase

U.S. exports of cotton linters, mostly chemical qualities, totaled 103,000 running bales during the first 4 months (August-November) of the 1963-64 season. This is 26 percent above the 82,000 bales exported in the same months a year earlier. Shipments in November amounted to 22,000 bales compared with 31,000 bales in October and 26,000 the previous November.

Exports to principal destinations during August-November 1963, with comparable 1962 figures in parentheses, were West Germany 66,000 bales (5,000), Japan 18,000 (15,000), United Kingdom 10,000 (6,000), Canada 6,000 (5,000), France 2,000 (1,000), and Switzerland 1,000 (0).

U.S. Cotton Exports Continue To Rise

U.S. exports of all types of cotton amounted to 1,520,000 running bales in the first 4 months (August-November) of the 1963-64 season. Shipments were more than double the 758,000 bales exported in the same months a year earlier.

Exports in November were 501,000 bales compared with 384,000 in October and 298,000 in November 1963.

Export sales registrations in the 1963-64 season under the competitive bid sales program totaled 3,676,229 bales through December 30, 1963. Registrations under the 1963-64 payment-in-kind export program were 12,680 bales through January 3, 1964. Total registrations to approximately these dates a year ago were 1,789,000 bales.

COTTON: U.S. EXPORTS BY DESTINATION, AUG.-NOV. 1963-64, WITH COMPARISONS

Destination	Year beginning August 1				
	Average			Aug.-Nov.	
	1955-59	1961	1962	1962	1963
	1,000 running bales	*1,000 running bales*	*1,000 running bales*	*1,000 running bales*	*1,000 running bales*
Austria	33	33	13	2	4
Belgium & Luxembourg	160	100	72	20	38
Denmark	17	13	13	2	4
Finland	22	21	13	3	3
France	360	300	180	51	116
Germany, West	475	204	101	22	137
Italy	416	376	192	89	137
Netherlands	124	106	71	17	33
Norway	10	13	10	3	4
Poland & Danzig	85	139	62	7	46
Portugal	28	18	7	2	5
Spain	171	155	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sweden	75	99	56	14	27
Switzerland	64	75	37	12	35
United Kingdom	525	270	139	43	86
Yugoslavia	108	175	113	11	4
Other Europe	17	9	3	3	(1)
Total Europe	2,690	2,106	1,082	301	679
Australia	54	64	41	11	26
Canada	217	397	271	67	117
Chile	35	12	24	(1)	1
Colombia	33	.1	1	(1)	4
Cuba	27	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	4	13	15	3	1
Hong Kong	134	104	79	16	45
India	184	215	198	26	40
Indonesia	30	46	51	26	13
Israel	16	10	7	1	2
Japan	1,154	1,028	895	182	370
Korea, Rep. of	205	300	236	41	88
Morocco	10	14	8	3	5
Pakistan	14	39	8	(1)	(1)
Philippines	64	142	108	28	40
South Africa, Rep. of	26	52	19	3	8
Taiwan (Formosa)	153	256	223	26	36
Thailand	4	30	22	7	16
Uruguay	15	11	0	0	(1)
Venezuela	2	16	5	0	3
Vietnam[2]	2	30	36	15	18
Other countries	27	27	22	2	8
Total	5,100	4,913	3,351	758	1,520

[1] Less than 500 bales. [2] Indochina prior to 1958. Includes Laos and Cambodia.

Argentines Plant More Wheat, Less Flaxseed

According to the third official estimate, area sown to wheat in Argentina during 1963 is 13.4 million acres—17.9 percent above that of 1962-63 and 12.0 percent above the 5-year average for 1957-58 through 1961-62.

Flaxseed acreage is estimated to be 4.2 percent lower than in 1962-63, at 3.8 million acres. However, this is still 13.1 percent above the 5-year average.

Bean Production Down, Prices Up in Nicaragua

Drought has reduced the prospective 1964 bean harvest in Nicaragua to 589,000 bags according to current unofficial estimates. This compares with 636,000 bags harvested last year and the 1955-59 average, 645,000. Bean prices are 47 percent above those for a year ago—$8.50 per hundredweight compared with $5.75. The class and quality of beans quoted was not specified.

The decreased production will mean lower than normal exports from Nicaragua to nearby countries in 1964. This in turn could cause the net importing countries of Central America, Panama, British Honduras, El Salvador, and

Costa Rica to seek larger than usual imports from areas outside Central America.

Central American countries, principally these same net importers, have imported from 30,000 to 130,000 bags of beans from the United States in each of the past 10 years.

French Grain Acreage About Same as in 1963

The French Ministry of Agriculture reports that the area seeded to winter crops in France is about the same as that for last year. As of December 1, 1963, 8,620,000 acres had been sown to wheat; 780,000, to barley; 640,000, to oats; 580,000, to rye; and 130,000, to mixed grains. At the same time last year, sowings for wheat totaled 8,690,000 acres; barley, 720,000; oats, 760,000; rye, 620,000 and mixed grains, 120,000.

Dominican Republic's Leaf Tobacco Exports Up

The Dominican Republic's exports of leaf tobacco during the first 6 months of 1963 totaled 8.1 million pounds—13 percent above the 7.1 million exported in the same 1962 period. Breakdown by country of destination is not currently available.

The average export price of all leaf tobacco shipped abroad during the first half of 1963 was equivalent to 28.3 U.S. cents per pound, compared with 20.0 cents in January-June 1962.

Poland Introduces Two New Cigarettes

The Polish Tobacco Monopoly has recently introduced two new brands of cigarettes, "Caro" and "Wisla." "Caro" is a filter-tipped regular-size cigarette, similar to "Carmen," and contains U.S. tobaccos. The other brand, "Wisla," contains mainly domestic leaf.

U.S. Tobacco Exports in November 1963

U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in November 1963, at 59.3 million pounds (export weight), were 12 percent above the 53 million shipped out in November 1962. Flue-cured exports were 49.6 million pounds, compared with 43.4 million in November a year earlier. Dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee also gained, but burley and Maryland dropped sharply.

For the first 11 months of 1963, total U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco were 449.8 million pounds—up 8 percent from those of January-November 1962. Exports of flue-cured, at 357.8 million pounds, increased 7 percent and those of burley, 9.8 percent. Gains were recorded for all other kinds of tobacco except Maryland and Green River. Total value of unmanufactured tobacco exports in January-November 1963 was $357.6 million—8.1 percent above that of the same period in 1962.

U.S. exports of tobacco products in November 1963 were valued at $10.7 million—the same as in November 1962. For January-November 1963, the total value of all tobacco product exports was $109.9 million, up 4.1 percent from that in the first 11 months of 1962. Gains in shipments of cigars and cheroots, smoking tobacco in packages, and smoking tobacco in bulk more than offset declines in those of chewing tobacco and snuff. Cigarette exports were practically the same as in the January-November periods of the past 2 years.

U.S. EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO, NOVEMBER 1963, WITH COMPARISONS

(Export weight)

Kind	November 1962	November 1963	January-November 1962	January-November 1963	Change from 1962
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*
Flue-cured	43,359	49,631	334,393	357,798	+ 7.0
Burley	4,848	3,867	36,412	39,980	+ 9.8
Dark-fired Ky.-Tenn.	689	1,876	13,214	13,260	+ .3
Va. fire-cured [1]	530	921	4,346	5,102	+ 17.4
Maryland	1,518	595	9,947	9,318	— 6.3
Green River	—	5	630	576	— 8.6
One Sucker	6	28	298	456	+ 53.0
Black Fat, etc.	320	334	3,407	3,646	+ 7.0
Cigar wrapper	265	157	4,365	4,487	+ 2.8
Cigar binder	127	33	775	784	+ 1.2
Cigar filler	1	44	69	352	+410.1
Other	1,330	1,800	8,433	14,014	+ 66.2
Total	52,993	59,291	416,289	449,773	+ 8.0
	Mil. dol.	*Mil. dol.*	*Mil. dol.*	*Mil. dol.*	*Percent*
Declared value	44.6	49.5	330.8	357.6	+ 8.1

[1] Includes sun-cured. Bureau of the Census.

U.S. EXPORTS OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS, NOVEMBER 1963, WITH COMPARISONS

Product	November 1962	November 1963	January-November 1962	January-November 1963	Change from 1962
Cigars and cheroots *1,000 pieces*	1,588	3,225	17,664	31,862	+ 80.4
Cigarettes *Million pieces*	2,155	2,047	21,629	21,645	+ .1
Chewing and snuff *1,000 pounds*	60	8	595	433	— 27.2
Smoking tobacco in packages *1,000 pounds*	53	67	490	802	+ 63.7
Smoking tobacco in bulk *1,000 pounds*	1,045	888	7,600	9,336	+ 22.8
Total declared value *Million dollars*	10.7	10.7	105.6	109.9	+ 4.1

Bureau of the Census.

Record 1963 Tobacco Crop in India

The estimate for India's 1963 tobacco harvest has been recently revised upward from an earlier forecast. Production is now placed at a record 808.6 million pounds from a record harvested area of 1,062,000 acres. Production data for the 1962 harvest was also revised upward, with a final outturn of 768.3 million pounds from 1,041,000 acres.

The 1963 flue-cured harvest is now placed at 177.0 million pounds from 253,000 acres, compared with the revised 1962 harvest of 170.2 million pounds from 251,000 acres.

Ontario Flue-Cured Prices Rise Slightly

Average weekly auction price for the 1963 crop of Ontario flue-cured tobacco in Canada turned upward during the sixth week, ending January 3, 1964, after tending slightly downward for 5 consecutive weeks. The average price for the sixth week was 51.2 Canadian cents per pound, compared with 50.5 for the fifth, 50.7 cents for the fourth, 51.6 cents for the third, 51.9 cents for the second, and 52.8 cents for the first.

Total sales through the sixth week amounted to 48.4 million pounds at an average price of 51.3 Canadian cents per pound (47.4 U.S. cents). The average price of all eligible grades of flue-cured tobacco under the deficiency

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payment program this season through January 3 was 53.0 Canadian cents per pound, or 6.0 cents above the 47-cent suport level for all Canadian flue-cured.

Foreign Market for Wheat

(Continued from page 9)

and will need much less than the 16 million bushels it imported from the United States last year.

Exports of wheat and wheat flour from the United States to Africa—mainly to Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria—declined from 114 million bushels in fiscal 1962 to 100 million in fiscal 1963 but are expected to increase slightly during this marketing year.

Egypt, the largest African market, has imported about 60 million bushels of U.S. wheat and wheat flour equivalent per year since fiscal 1962. It is too early to predict Egypt's fiscal 1964 imports from the United States, but they are likely to be about the same as last year's. Around half of Egypt's wheat trade with the United States is in wheat flour.

The other African markets for wheat and wheat flour are much smaller than Egyptian one. However, they are growing in importance as their economies develop and their populations acquire a taste for wheat-based products.

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